THE WASHINGTON TIMES. FRANK A. MUNSEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901.

ton. The public, bowing to the ex- why there should be a division of the pressed desire of his family and townsfolk, accepted his sepulture in a showing to the contrary, it appears that town far removed from the haunts of both economy and practical utility will men as an act it would be unseemly to be best subserved by keeping it intact. oppose. Still, from all over the country went up a profound wall of regret that grave of the good President should be so inaccessible, so remote.

In Canton Mr. McKinley was a lawyer, respectable, successful. In Washngton he was the President of a great nation. In Canton he was the principal citizen of an insignificant city. In Washington he was a man of history.

His children, the people of the United States, would have desired his burial in the nation's capital. As Francis Palmer asks in the current issue of "Mun sey's Magazine:

sey's Magazine:"

Why are our Presidents, our leaders, suffered to rest at last in remote obscurity? Is it wise that the memory of them, which meand and monument perpetuate, should be a matter of mere local pride or of family affection? Is it not possible that a great Presidential cemetery or cathedral might not only testify to the honor in which the country has beed its chiefs and to the affection it has often bestewed upon the men who were those chiefs, but might also be an inspiration and a scerce of uplifting to all who should look upon R?

Great Reliain has her Westminster and her St. Paul's, and there, yearly, honoring the noble dead. Why should our statesmen, our generals and our San Francisco and the West. Presidents?

Abraham Lincoln lies at Springfield, lilinois; the Adamses sleep beneath the austere portico of a New England church; Gen. Ulysses S. Grant rests sient beneath the noble dome on the bank of the Hudson at New York.

Here Washington lies, the first of our great dead, on the skirts of the capital Should there not be gathered around him the good and the brave who have followed him, fighting the same their auccessive generations? That way a great national men

The Problem of Reciprocity.

There is no subject that is now grossing a larger share of public attention than reciprocity; nor is there any concerning which there is more differ ence of opinion among men of all studes of political belief. Republicans and Democrats alike are divided respecting it. Upon the general proposition that reciprocal trade agreements extent to which such agreements should

In his Buffulo speech the late Presi dent McKinley made a strong and carnest plea for reciprocity, and President Reosevelt has taken the same po rition. It is said, though, that Mr Roosevelt will decline to make any specific recommendations, which may fairly be taken as an indication that the sentiment in favor of that policy is as yet somewhat general in character. President McKinley, while expressing himself strongly, was at the same time careful to declare that whatever was done on that line should be done with due regard for the security of every American interest.

So the expressions heard on every hand in favor of that policy are in many cases guarded in the same way. This leaves it very uncertain how far Congress will be likely to go in the approval of such policy. A general declaration in favor of reciprocity is one thing—the endorsement of a specific

The great obstacle in the way is the fact that other countries will not enter into such agreements otherwise than upon the basis of mutual concessions. Anything which we concede on that line is certain in some way to affect some American interest and call forth a strong protest. The difficulties in the way are increased by the further circumstance that the countries most auxious for such agreements are the great nations of Europe, which are at once our best customers and our chief rivals in trade. How far we can safely go in making concessions to them is the great problem which American states manship must solve. The question is one of mutual advantages, and, in many cases, this can only be deter mined by actual trial. Therefore, it is small wonder that many public men approach the subject with much of mis

A Prix Fixe.

A pythoninthemenagerie at the New York Central Park has swallowed a baby alligator. Alligators do not form the ordinary fare of serpents, but granted a pythen large enough, a hunger great enough, and a solltude lonely enough, accidents do occasionally hap pen in the best regulated of happy fam-

In the New York tragedy there wer only some two and a half feet of alligator, and the optimistic superintend ent gives his suckeship a month for its proper digestion, Senatorial terrapin is supposed to disappear within the twen ty-four hours, which speaks well for the gustatorial training of Senators.

The Chinese exclusion law is soon to expire by limitation, and Congress will hear loudly and furiously on the subject from the Pacific Coast and the labor organizations. In its origin it was a measure of questionable propriety. from a constitutional viewpoint; but it has kept Ah Sin fairly well out of th country. When it comes to the pinch our national legislators probably will extend the law. But that is not what the Pacific steamship lines want by any manner of means. Unrestricted Mongelian immigration would be as wel come to them as to the astute Mr. Wu Ting-fang himself.

Senator Rurrows of Michigan is reported to have said that Congress will be kindly disposed toward reciprocity in international trade relations if it in volve no "tinkering with the tariff." Senator Burrows is a humorist.

to pass intelligently upon matters pertaining to the care of the insane. Never-

is in every way eligibly located. There The late President was buried in Can- fore, at first blush, it is not apparent establishment. In the absence of som

> It is announced that former Repre sentative George E. Adams, of Illinois is a candidate for the Senate in opposition to Mesurs, Mason and Davies, It is further stated that he is a dark horse Still further it is whispered he will leave the stage to the other parties to the triangular contest until they succred in killing each other off, when he will reach forward for the prize. It is extraordinary how visible a dark horse may occasionally become!

> Certain Irish Nationalists have dis overed that ex-President Paul Kruger has been for some time a British sub ject and has not known it. Conse quently, they have decided to offer him an Irish seat in Parliament. It is unlikely that Oom Paul will accept any thing so uncomfortable and so violently opposed to his tastes. One cannot smoke in the Stritish House of Commons.

Representative Hepburn is said to be onfident of the passage of his Nica ragua Canal bill this winter. We have reached the point at which an isthmia; thousands of Americans plously tread, canal is a necessity to the nation, and means must be found in a very short not we also have a cemetery or a ca- time to save our ships the long and thedral consecrated to our leaders and dangerous yoyage round Cape Horn to

An earthquake has shattered the front f the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake Mity. What with shake downs in the New York police force, shake-ups in the New York customs department, and seismic shakes in Utah, the country would seem to be getting genuinely ratiled

Auxhody looking for a difficulty by tween the President and Senator Platt of New York over the collectorship of fight, giving their blood for the good of the metropolitan port is bound to be disappointed. The former has had his way in the removal of Mr. Bidwell, and the latter has been pleased by the selection of his friend, Colonel Stranahan, for the place. So no political bones are

There may be some deep design to captivate Executive favor in the minds of those who have sent to the White House a box of choice Montana apples, but it is unlikely the Roosevelt boys will trouble much concerning the ethics of the situation if the apples be good. are desirable, the people are fairly well On second thoughts, if access to the agreed; but they are at issue upon the fruit be easy, it is unlikely that the lonors conceived that as the quickest road to the President's heart.

> Lord Pauncefote, it is understood, has received the full authority of King Edand to sign the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. If this good news be true, it speaks well for the tactful treatment of a difficult situation by John Hay and for the kindly feeling of the British people. Both nations are discovering that in enceful agreement lie prosperity and minal good-will.

Sarah Grand thinks that men are exppier than women. Her views on life re likely to be one-sided,

CURRENT PRESS OPINIONS.

No Cabinet Changes

Philadelphia Record—The rumor that Sir William Cubbitt. The first was escutmaster General Smith is to retire tablished at the Brixton House of Corrections. the McKiniey Cabinet will remain undis-turbed as long as its members shall be willing to keep their portfollos. As Pres-ident Roosevert has shown no disposition to break away from McKiniey pelicies, there seems to be no good reason for a change of advisors. The fact that two members of the Cabinet happen to be from Penusylvania, consisering the weight of the State in the make-up of the party, is no sufficient cause for dis-ruption. he McKinley Cabinet will remain undis

Chinese Exclusion.

Phliadelphia Inquirer-In the hands of a Republican Congress the American peo-ple are safe. They are assured of all the pre are sails. They are assured of all the protection of every kind that is neces-sary to their prosperity and welfare. This effort to raise an issue out of the ques-tion of Chinese exclusion would be amus-ing in its absurdity were the arrant dem-agosy, the flagrant hypoerisy of it lezs revoltingly disgusting.

Croker's Work.

New York World-At a dinner at the coss' own club, Mayor Van Wyck, it is said, "spoke of the work of Mr. Croker ! said, "spoke of the work of Mr. Croker in behalf of his party." Shall we hear next printe of a "mobe" driver for running his machine over a precipice into a "slough of despond?" One feature of Mr. Croker's "work in behalf of his party" was the nomination of a candidate for judge so "conspicuously unit" that he was beaten 49.000 for a county having \$9,000 or 70.000 Democratic majority.

A Necessary Sequence.

Pittsburg Dispatch-President Roosevelt credited with favoring a reciprocity ministen. With that precedent a tariff

The President's Position.

Indianapolis News-Another thing to be remembered is that President be remembered is that President Roosevelt, though a stanch pij tectionist, is not of the extreme school. His yiew is the business view, and that is inconsistent with the theory that there is anything sacred in a given schedule. Moreover, the President is an expansionist, and as such he no doubt sees that there will have to be incollications of our restrictive system.

A Solld Benefit.

New York Times—The most solid benefit this country has enjoyed during the last hundred years has been the absolute free trade within its borders. We could accord nothing to Cuba that would help so much, and so arrangement would be more profitable for

Not Easily Frightened.

New York Press-The political termers who are creeting in their patronage fields terrifying scarecrows of a war on the aministration and a party split if Prosi-ent Roosevelt dares to oppose any of heir spoils plans, or to curtail any of

No More Army Pulls,

Philadelphia Times-For the army itself will be a mighty good thing, for theless, the prevailing sentiment in Washington has been, and is, that St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the care of such unfortunates has been a most admits and conducted institution, and that it fortable in feeling.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Low at the Departments. Seth Low made a round of visits in the xecutive departments yesterday. He saw the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, and Assistant Secretary Sanger, is Navy, and Assistant Secretary Singer, all of whom he paid his respects, and with whom he had pleasant chats. Mr. Low explained that he had come to thank each personally for corgatulations on his own election as Mayor of Greater New York. He spoke of the great responsibilities which he would have to confront as mayor, and said he had not decided on any appointments except that of George L. Rives to be corporation counsel. Having known Mr. Hay, Mr. Root, Mr. Long, and Mr. Sanger personally, the converand Mr. Sanger personally, the conver-ation with each was lately of a personal character. Most of Mr. Low's period of islting was spent with Mr. Root and Mr.

A Humble Beginning.

Prom street car driver to party leader-hip in a great city like Chicago is a ong step, yet that was the stride taken y ex-Representative Lorimer, who is it is political success, while operating a rake and handling the reins on a cross tewn car, by winning the confidence and tricuiship of those who, like himself tolled for daily sustenance. He soon be-came a leader, for his ability to com-mand and his executive capacity were

enday recognized. He was nominated for Congress as a Re He was cominated for Congress as a Ke-unblican in a strong Democratic district, and surprised even 'ils warmest admirers y winning. He was twice re-elected, sut one year ag" a young Democrat of like metal entered the race, and "Billy" orthore was retired to private life. He till retains his hold upon the Republi-an organization in the Windy City, and is the power which moves things, as far is his party is concerned in that munici-ality. His successor in Congress, John Feeley, is but twenty-six years of age, pality. His successor in Congress, John I, Feeley, is but twenty-six years of age and will be the youngest member of the Flfty-seventh Congress

Deployed Defent of Princeton. S. A. Cosgrove, a stuid business man and a manufacturer of stee Hotel tast night and talked football with the outhuslasm and knowledge of the game of an undergraduate. He was downcast and took a possimistic view of the
sport last night because Princeton's orange and black had been trampled in the
dust, while Yale's blace floated in triumph
over the griditon yesterday. The secret
of his grief is found in the fact that he
has three soms at old Nassau, and a secondary cause is that Princeton is the
home of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Congrove believes that the ex-President is the greatest statesman this country has produced in many a day, and he
so expresses himself whenever an opportunity is afforded. Mr. Cosgrove is the
littent of a new armor-plate which was
recently tested by the Government, but
last night in his sorrow over the defeat of
Princeton's eleven the success of his invention afforded him no comfort.

A. B. Farquhar, the advance guard of he members of the Reciprocity Convention, which is to meet in Washington this week, arrived here last night and is regisweek, arrived here has high and is regis-tered at the Raleigh. He is president of the A. B. Parquhar Manufacturing Com-pany, of York, Pa., a concern which makes agricultural implements. He is an advocate of the adoption of reciprocity treatics where his goods may be admit-ted to foreign countries on easy terms in exchange for articles not produced in this country.

Chief Justice Bingham in Court. Chief Justice Bingham, of the Suprem ourt of the District, was at the City Hall caterday for the first time since he ad-ourned Circuit Court No. 1 on Wednesday inst. On account of the liness of his wife, judge Bingham has been constantly at her side. Mrs. Bingham on Thursday under-went a surgical operation at the Homeo-pathic Hospital. It was said hist night that she is fast recovering and will soo

Mr. Gould's End Cold.

District Attorney Gould was wrapped in gloom and a great overcoat yesterday. He is suffering from a cold which he is trying to rid himself of before the Bonine trial is begun on Tuesday next.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The British Prison Commissioners have permitted themselves to alluse in a recent report to "the fast disappearance of the The inventor of the trend wheel, as it was originally called, was Sir William Cubbitt. The first was esunblished at the Brixton House of Correction. The trendboards upon its circumference were of consisterable length, so as to
allow sufficient standing room for a row
of from ten to twenty persons upon the
wheel. Again, owing to the operation of a
mechanical law, the "ten to twenty persons" were reclified to stand on a level
with the axie, as here the greatest force
could be imparted to the revolution of the
wheel. And, lest anyone suffering from
an excess of zeal should be selzed with a
desire to mount the wheel still higher, a
wooden screen was placed overhead,
which effectually prevented any upward
tendencies. Of the sixty-eight in operation some six years ago, only eighteen
now remain, and these will be discarded
as soon as convenient.

Vienna's Pigeon Pest

The few pairs of pigeons brought a hun-dren years ago from Venice to Vienna There is great difficulty in exterminating these pretty creatures, as besides the danger involved to the public in shooting them, many of the birds would perhaps only he wounded. The town council have therefore resolved that as many as possible shall be caught alive, killed, and given to poor families, and that for some years fresh eggs in equal numbers shall be abstracted from the nests. The birds, which are great favorites with the cabmen and porters, are fed as regularly as the horses, clouds of pigeons descending at the first throw of corn. There is great difficulty in exterminating

Menciek's Cure for Lightning.

A most interesting medical report has ne from Abyssinia, Dr. Mazzetti, who has been studying tuberculosis for the American Medical Association, says American Medical Association, says Ethicopia is especially free from the dis-are. The doctor thinks that in time to ome, when "thiopia is somewhat more civilized, and the means of communica-tion are better, it will be an ideal place for those suffering from consumption, and may become most popular on that ac-

Speaking with Menelek of death, the trainan physician found that he greatly cared hightning. He has always ready alpharic ether and a syringe. He saw ne day an Italian doctor inject ether into man unconscious from a shock of lightning and has since considered it an infainible remedy. His bottle bears the incription; Remedy against lightning. In he beginning of 1897.

An English Marriage Notice.

The following curious marriage i present the other day in the "Londo Times": "On Torsday, the lith inst., : Bottesfield, Lincolnshire, John Kirk, : Bottesfield, Lincoinstate, John Kirk, an occasional preacher in the Methodist Connection, to Sussama Senton, of Burringham, mantan maker. The patient bride had kept company near two years with a blacksmith of the same place, and was actually published with him in the church the very Sanday preceding her marriage, but for the reasons best known to herself cloped next day with the preacher, so true is it that we know nor what a day may bring forth."

Milinn's Lodging House,

The model lodging house which sened in Milan, Italy, last June h roved a great success. It is patronized of by manual laborers, but by cleric not by manual laborers, but by clerks and shop assistants. Rooms real for \$G_b_cents a week. Every ledger must be in his room before midnight and be out again before 3 o'clock in the moraing. Bathrooms are open day and night, a full bath costing 4 cents and a shower hath 2 cents. Lodgers may buy feed out side and cook it themselves in the hotel kitchens, or they may buy their suppiles at the lowest possible price from the hotel storerooms. Lodgers are also furnished with facilities for doing their own washing. The building is five stories in height, with a roof garden on the too. The building contains \$50 reoms, all of the same dimensions, 5 feet 19 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

HOME LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE. BUSY DAY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

half hour or more. There was no tim

c business between breakfast and h

ent in the morning. They had s

med during the day began to arrive,

ented to the President by Mr. Haywood

formerly United States Consul in that

the proposition which has been made in

ome quarters to establish reciprocal re-

lations with Cuba. He said that, if this resulted in a lew tariff on Cuban sugar, it would be exceedingly harmful to the sugar industry in the Hawalian Islands.

Another visitor was Rene Nagelmack-

rs, of Paris, assistant general manager

of the European Sleeping Car Company.

He said he was in this country for the

purpose of making a large contract for

sleeping cars to be used on the Truns-

Siberian Railway. It will be possible, he

Scherian Railway. It will be possible, he believes, within a few years for a traveler to go from Moscow to Peking ir a sleeping car of the regulation American pattern. He said these cars could be procured here in quicker time, and in every way more economically, than anywhere else in the world.

From sleeping cars the President trans

ferred his attention immediately to the

subject of postal currency. The inventor of a system of this character, C. W. Post,

described to Mr. Roossveit his plan for a modification of the smaller denominations of United States notes, enabling persons to make them payable to the persons whose name may be written across the face of the bill. It is proposed to affix a two-cent postage stamp to the bills, be-fore sending them through the mails, thus ensuring a considerable revenue to the

resuring a considerable revenue to the Postoffice Department from persons who take this method of transmitting money through the mails.

The caller who was received with the

white House, Admiral Walker, Chairm of the Commission, declined to disco the details of the interview with t President. It was intimated that the o ject of the visit was to inform Mr. Roos yelt in regard to some of the contents

President.

etween calls to transact any other pub

President Roosevelt is likely to eclipse all records as a White House host, so far as table hospitality is concerned, if he continues his present custom of break-ing bread twice and three a day with

his personal and political friends.
Since the day of his coming to the executive Mansion, the President has alled to sit down to a single family disfor or function, and even the first meal of the day has been chilyened frequently by the presence of guests. As a Wash-nuton was has put it, "Hy drops a din-ser in the slot and gets a package of ministration advice.

Political economists are beginning to ecculate how the Presidential pocketbook going to stand the perpetual dinner-

President Roosevelt lives well, and h tkes wine at luncheon and dinner. For hundred-fold by the presence of coning political advisers whom he wishes

dining political advisors whom he wishes to cultivate as his old and large circle of Washington friends.

The field Parlor, a room famous during the McKinley administration, and where were held the Sunday night symposiums, dear to the heart of the martyred President, has been selected by Mr. Roosevelt for his private evening conference. It is here, in the genfal glow of the red hangings and crimson shaded lights, that the President comes after dinner, with half a dozen or more "political authorities," to discuss affairs of state.

Whatever the President undertakes, he as a good companion in his wife. Mrs tooseveit has her husband's confidence p on all questions of public interest a to be an adviser to her distinguished husband. Though she personally supervises the education of her children, and has a Mrs. Roosevelt finds time to drive or rid with her husband every afternoon. Ridng is the more popular with both, and Mrs. Roosevelt is an expert horsewoman, the possessor of a thoroughbred mount and keen for a swift race with the President when beyond the city limits.

Mrs. Rooseveit hasawept everything be Mrs. Rooseveit hasawept everything before her at the White House. Matters
formerly left to the decision of the secretary to the President, or the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds,
which latter office has become rather of
a social stewardship, have been taken in
hand by the President's wife, who, with
the assistance of her secretary, will form
a new code of White House etiquette.
Social life at the White House this winter will be far and away from the cutand-dried formula hitherto observed. The
first innovation has been the establishand-dried formula hitherto observed. The first innovation has been the establishment of a list, which will include only those who may visit Mrs. Roosevelt on Friday, her day at home. Formerly it was possible for almost any respectable woman to meet Mrs. McKiniev, One had onlyte arrange for a day with some White House attache, and then go, with perhaps thirty others, into the presence of the First Lady of the Land.

Mrs. McKinley was always good-naturdly willing to satisfy feminine curiosity, but there was never any effort put forth to make the visits of strangers or equaintances particularly interesting upon these occasions. One had only the utisfaction of receiving a hearty handwith the further privilege of staring at the surroundings and the toilet of the Eresident's wife, and coming away with what entimulation it was possible to muster. She was not equal physically to exerting her strength to the entertainnent of visitors

It is altogether different with Mrs Roosevelt. She has abundant vitality and means to be an active participant in gay society. There will be no public evening receptions this winter at the White House and on Fridays Mrs. Roosevelt will receive only the women of the official and sirable sets. Her at homes will have desirable sets. Her at homes will have all the charm of a private reception. There will be assisting friends, a tentable, and Mrs. Rooseveit will make herself attractive to each individual visitor. Abundant whispers have already gone forth of the surprising refusals to admit certain women of wealth, who have enjoyed White House privileges for many years. Such women are politely informed by the ushers that Mrs. Roosevelt is not receiving, and it is proved canclusively that Mrs. Roosevelt has determined to an individual, exactly the women she wishes to know.

people of Washington have praise for the woman who social experience will elevate the of First Lady of the Land.

Rumor has it that Mrs. Roosevelt is reconsible for the very smart appearance the Presidential equipages, but it i safe to divide the honors, apportioning the ection of the horses to the President and the trappings and liveries to Mrs Roomevelt. At last we have a White House outfit that can compare with that of any embassy in Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt drives in a victoria or a trim brougham, and the men on the box went iveries of very dark blue, with wide col ars of pronounced, almost Continental one. Their hats are ornamented with It sounds rather bizarre, but it is, in reality, in the very best possible taste and mart to the extreme of smartness.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her victoria, was irlying up Sixteenth Street recently when the was observed to bew to a commodi-ous automobile. There was a great bobous automobile. There was a great hob-bing and dodging of heads within the automobile, and finally the lumbering ma-chine was turned about and started in the direction of the President's carriage. When the latter was successfully over-taken three qualit and curious young faces were turned in the direction of Mrs. races were turned in the direction of Mrs. Roosevelt, who smiled at the eagerness with which these strange little Chinese maidens regarded her. The automobile was the property of his Excellency Wu Ting-fang. The Oriental strangers within were the young relatives of Madame Wu, who returned with the latter from a recent visit to China. Both the China se Minister and Madame Wu go arrest dail in saciety but their visitors.

the flaming naphtha lamps, the winkle THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

Chicago News-President Roosevelt, it is aid, will leave the settlement of the rust question to Congress. The President has more confidence in Congrethan the facts would really warrant.

Boston Transcript-President Rooseveit begins his afficial relations with Congress with the advan-tage of the practical settlement of one question which a year ago was waitig decision. The composition of Congress ag decision. The composition of Congress to the coming session will not be so banged from the last as differ to attract able attention or to suggest any marked change of policy. The Democrats are a hopeless minority in both branches chater Prye will preside over the Senton as the did last year at this time, and peaker Henderson will be promptly relected. The political world of the add States is the Republicans, and we their even errors can be it to them. their own errors can lose it to then

New York Times There are indications the course of President Rossevelt that intents to afford to all results ble for notice and conduct of the Govern-not an opportunity to discuss with alm it matters as may immediately con-mittees, in doing so he unquistion-ty protects both bimself and oth is in the estimating of harty notice. I ably protects both bimself and oth ra-from the communication of hasty actions and makes it remansisty certain that his own standard shall be reserve understood, whether it is followed or not. It seems to us to be an exceedingly sensible course to mane, and the country will watch with interest the outcome. It is an at-lement to work in the 'eva and rot in secret, and that is clearly worth trying.

GENERAL HENDERSON HERE.

Speaker of the House,
and the whole number of callers was perhaps a hundred. If Mr. Recosevelt had been holding a public reception that number would have seemed insignificant, but he some time ago made the rule that, with few exceptions, he must decline to business. ceive all persons except those who come n business, until after the assembling of which occasion he delivered an address. While serving in that division of the army longress in December.

Some of the conferences held were for during the civil war he lost a leg, and he fluds re-union with his old comrades very congenial.

General Henderson is in excellent on. It was one of the busiest days Mr health. He is fresh from the recent gubernatorial campaign in the Hawkeye State, and assisted his party in rolling The President rose early and began to up a 30,000 plurality for Governor-elec-Cummins. His services were not needed alk about public matters at breakfast ime. Mayor-elect Low, who slept in the the Republican pomination in Iowa is practically equivalent to an election, but General Henderson is too erdent a party White House, breakfasted with the Presiman and too strenuous a fighter to sit idly by when there is a fight or even a further conversation concerning munic pal affairs in New York. This conversa-tion continued until 19 o'clock, when the emblance of a contest going on, and no long train of official visitors which con take-part in it. Consequently, he worked with his old-time enthusism, although probably not to such an extent as he would have done had the political lines Mr. Low left the house at 10:30, and been closer drawn. Last night General Henderson was busy and numerous other callers before Il clock. Senator Stranahan, who is to be

the next collector of the port of New getting settled down for a six or eight months' residence in Wash-York, was one of these, but he went away after a short conversation, and after Mr ington. He will at once begin his campaign for re-election as Speaker of the House, although the contest Roosevelt had invited him to return for will be perfunctory. There is no opposition to his ambition to again preside over the House of Representatives; at least, if there is it has not manifested itself. He will unquestionably be unani-The President received A. P. Albert, of Louisians, who called to present a letter from the Rev. Dr. E. A. P. Albert, of New Orleans, on the subject of Federal appointments in the South. Dr. Albert exnously selected by the Republican enu pressed in this letter the most cordial approval of Mr. Roosevelt's policy of apofficers of the last House will be likewise cointing Democrats to hold Federal offi-es in the Southern States in cases where re-slected. Republican candidates of high attain BLOOD RAIN IN EUROPE.

ments and irreproachable morals canno be found. Dr. Albert, although a col-How Nature Stains the Snow in the ored man and a Republican, was the choice of white and negro Methodists in Alps. The showers of so-called "blood rain" which fell last March in certain locali-New Orleans to represent them in the late ecumenial conference in London. B. F. Dillingham, of Honolulu, was pre-

ties of Europe are likely to have a practical significance, according to an eminent scientific expert, in the study of the origin and nature of glaciers. It appears that, owing to the fall of this "blood rain," the layer of snow which accumu lated in the winter of 1999-1901 in the east inted in the winter of 1990-1901 in the eastern Alps has been defined by a reddish
line. This will be an excellent aid to
the enquiry into the progress of glaclera.
Scientific men who are interested in the
question have long desired to have a
large area of fresh-fallen snow colored,
in order that it might be possible to ascertain the distance which this layer of a
glacler in motion passes ever in a year,
to observe the deformations and bends
which it undergoes, and to understand
what happens to it in passing crevices and
fer falls. Nature has now rendered them
a great service in producing such a colorfrag, layishly applied on a large scale.
What has to be done now during the
coming years and decades is to keep
watch at crevases and see where the
outcrop of red layer is, and especially in
what relation it stands to the blue coloring of the glaciers. One of the most lifficult questions in the theory of glaciers,
it is hoped, will be solved.—Cheago News.

A BEEF ISSUE

A BEEF ISSUE.

Picturesque Festival of the Poner Indians in Kansas.

The Ponca Indians held their last beef issue Saturday. It was held on the banks of the Arkansas River, on their reservation south of Wichita, Kan., a hundred miles or more. Hundreds of Indians danced and made merry. The medicine men held sessions behind closed doors, and the squaws raced with one another

agent consented to a beef issue, for the government at Washington discourages such thirgs. White men call the beef is-sue a savage fate-something like the Mexican bull fight.

greatest fermility, yesterday was Herr Von Holleben, the German Ambassador. He paid a call of respect to the President in the Blue Room, this being his first meeting with President Roosevelt. The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission were received by the Presi-dent by appointment. After leaving the White House, Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Commission, declined to discuss Mexican buil fight.

The cattle are given no chance for their lives whatever. The agent rode out to the camp. He told them they could give chase to the waiting herd as soon as the young men were ready. A wild, weird, chanting song ran through the camp. Suddealy from the lodges the young men broke forth. They were clad in gay trap-pings and their faces were covered with paint. Each carried a long field gun. Soon the crack of gun, the shouting and beliewing of wild cattle and the fierce

GHARDED BY ARMED MEN.

How Lord and Lady Curzon Travel

in Indin.

When the Viceroy of India travels, all

the rest of India looks on. He has a huge

companied by Lady Curzon and 120 at-

tendants. The most elaborate precau-

tions are taken to ensure his safety.

amined by officials on trolleys, and in the Southern Punjab the line is watered to

lay the dust. He has a posse of six

armed men on the train to guard him

and at every station through which he passes, whether he stops or not, armed police are drawn up on either side as

THE WIRE-WOUND GUN.

New Style of Artillery Offered to the

War Department.

The next thing in the shooting line is

the wire-wound gun. So, at least, say the inventors who are now trying to introduce

the new style of artillery to the War De-partment. First came the single casting. This was the only kind in use up to the

close of the civil war. Since then the single casting has been entirely displaced

what is known as "the built-up" gun. This style begins with a comparatively small casting about which a succession of

ylinders are shrunk like hoops about a

sarrel. The largest number of hoops are

at the breech, where the strain is great-

est. The hoops are put on white hot and contract in cooling; thus they bind the

nner tube with tremendous pressure. Experiment has shown that the gan bus constructed will stand a hundred-old greater strain than the single casting.

fold greater strain than the single casting. Now comes a firm of gunmakers who say that the principle of the built-up gun is good when carried out to its logical concusion. If a gun made of stxteen separate strands is stronger than the single lieux then one made of 1,500 is stronger. It is the same principle which makes the Brooklyn bridge stronger than a bridge made of fron castings. The inventors of the wirewound gun claim to have demonstrated by actual experiment that their weapon will stand nearly a third more powder pressure and secure a proportionate increase in the velocity and piercing lower of the projectile. They have built number of their guns and are now contesting the tests which will determine the legariment to accept or reject them.

lepartment to accept or reject them.-

staff of officials, and is usually ne-

rullest information on these points, in or der to discuss the matter in his annua message. The members of the Commis-sion said that the report would be com-plete in every detail within a few days. was on.

Half an hour the chase was kept up, and
the wildest excitement prevailed in camp.
The squaws were sharpening their kitchen
knives and rolling up their sieves. The
medicine men were chanting glad tidings
to the Great Spirit for the success of the Senators Heitfeld and Dubols of Idaho tarked with the President about irrigation, and they found a willing listener. Mr. Roosevelt is a strong believer in legislation calculated to recisim the arid lands throughout the great basin east of the Rocky Mountains, and between the Rockies and the Cascade range. to the Great Spirit for the success of the chase. Then, after every one of the herd had been laid low upon the grassy plains, the young men, with laurels upon their shoulders, came riding back, long columns abreast. After the squaws had skinned and dressed the beef the medicine men went forth and invoked the blessings of the Great Spirit. After this was done the Indians, large and small, rushed to the carpeassys and

Representative Tawnsy of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had a brief interview with the President, and Representative Morris, of the same State, requested Mr. Roosevelt to consult with him before approving the proposition to establish a national park on the site of the Leech Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota. Mr. Morris is opposed to setting aside these lands for park purposes. Another Minnesotan who called was ex-Sanator Washburn.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, conferred also with the President. The new treaty with Great Britain to replace the Clayton-Bulwer convention, Seasor of Mitchell of Orecon, called at about the same time to present his son, Captain Mitchell, of the army. Senator Burton of Kansus, was received for a few moments at about the same time.

Capt. P. H. McCaull, of Virginia, congratulated Mr. Rooservit on the appoint of the Menry Clay McDonald as judg of the western district of that State,

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

That Is the Sentiment of Children in London Slums. The children of London's slums think here is no place like home, be it ever so

barrows, the hokey-pokey man and all the other things that have been their lifelong companions," said Father Stanton, of St. Alban's Holborn, yesterday, when asked Abban's Hollowin, yesterday, when asked by a "Dally Mail" representative how the children of the slums take to their summer outlings in the country.

"Then, too, they are afraid of the dark at night, and are lost in the daytine, in the country," continued the kindly faced, great-hearted friend of thousands of sireet Araba and gutter gamins. "They have all outs of reasons for preferring

great-hearted friend of thousands of street Araba and gutter gamins. They have all sorts of scassos for preferring the city to the country, and some of them are perfectly inexplicable. On little boy wrote to me after his outing last year, and said he didn't like the country became white there a wasp had stung him. "Another youngster took a day at trighton with me in preference to two weeks in the country, and could give no remon for his choice. If nover entered he modest mind of this favorite of the slum children why it was.

"They like noing out in vans best of it," the father went on, "and then they cat green fruit, and thoroughly enjoy themselves. But though they like the habball of the city bess, and are really glad to get lack to it, their brown cheeks and bright eyes tell a merry tale when they return, then we missid hear the amusing stories they ted, and yoe would see how their cramped warped and stunt-of inthe minds have been quently and stunt-of their minds have been quently and stunt-of their minds have been quently and stunt-of their minds have been appeared out by a glicapse of the given wonderland they may about it, it's the good the uties does them that we are after."

[In the King as a Godfather.]

The King as a Godfather

The King has probably more godehil-dren thru any man in England, being spensor to eighty-three children. fact that he is goodsther to the Duke of Marborough and to the Duke of Marbor

FOR RESTRICTION OF A PENSION. A Civil War Veteran Sues Secretary

Hitchcock and Mr. Evans. Having lost the use of both his arms firing line during the civil war, Daniel Oberly yesterday filed a petition in the Supreme Court of the District asking that a writ of mandamus issue against Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Scoretary of the Inte-rior, and H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, to compel them to replace his name upon the pension rolls and pay to him the amount allowed him as a

Oberly collisted in Company E, Eightyourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, mber 17, 1862, for a period of three years. He served in the Army of the Po-tomac under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and at the battle of Spottaylvania, Va., was wounded in the neck and was left on the outliefield as dead.

In 1866, Oberly states, he was mustered ut of the service on account of disabilities and was granted a pension. In the course of proceedings instituted for the purpose of having his pension increased oberly states that a judge in the Ohio State course "pretended to find" him insane and appointed one Dr. William J. Means as his guardian. After this, Oberly alleges, his pension was paid to Means, but the latter did not, according to Obery, expend it for the benefit of the petitioner. He complained of this to the Pen-sion Commissioner, he states, and Means' appointment as his guardian was revoked. Oberly charger that Means then, in retaliation, declared that he (Oberly) was a worthless person and that his pension was fraudulent. In consequence of these charges, it is said, the Pension Commisoner ordered further payment of pension noney to Oberly to cense

UNIQUE BOOKKEEPING.

How Two Country Tradesmen Protected Themselves From Loss,

During the sojourn of the delegates to he convention of the Indiana Bunkers' Association in this city last week many interesting stories were related. One group of financiers fell to discussing the prosy subject of debit and credit, but with the stories that were told to illus-trate certain ideas the subject lost much

with the stories that were told to illustrate certain ideas the subject lost much of its dullness.

"A friend of mine once ran across a queer system of keeping books in a little Southern town," said a banker. "He was a traveling salesman and his territory included Tennessen. Naturally he grew pretty well acquainted with his cuntomers, who were for the most part keepers of general stores. Happening in such an establishment one day, he found the proprietor in the rear-of the room poring intently over what seemed to be his ledger. My friend notleed that the old genteman would mutter savagely now and then, and turning over a few leaves, jot down a set of figures. After this process had been repeated several times my trional interrupted him with 'Mr. Hedges, what on earth are you doing there?"

"Well, Fill tell you," replied the old man. This here Bill Jones is a worthless seamp, and he has left town, owing me \$1.50. So I jest put it of Brown's account over here (turning the leaves.) Then there's Charley Colson that got into a scrap the other night and was killed. He owed me \$2, so I put her over on Joe Smith's account. I tell you, brother, whatever goes in this here old book has got to come out, by the eternal."

"That reminfis me of a story of strange methods of keeping accounts that I heard one time." spoke up another financier. This was in a little Western town. The proprietor of a atore wanted to go on a visit out in the country one day, and when he got ready to start he told his clerk, a more lad, to kind of keep an eye on things while he was absent. "Tou needn't be particular about taking in mency for what you sell, said the storckeeper. Just remember what you sold and who sot it, and I will put it on the books when i get home tonight."

"Well, when the old fellow arrived home that night he naked the boy how he had made out during the day. Oh pretty

I get home tonight.'
"Well, when the old fellow arrived home that night he asked the boy how he had

made out during the day. Oh, pretty well, said the lad. T sold a washboard and tub to Widow Harkness, a currycomb and brush to Old Man Johnson, a the bucket to Mrs. Leeds, a broom and a package of needles to Mrs. Branscomb, and—say, I sold some feller a horse collar, but blamed if I can remember who I sold it to."

"Never mind about that," said the pro-prietor. It'll be all right. I'll just charge all of my book customers with a horse collar. And he did put down a horse col-lar on every account be had in his ledger. The funny part of it was that all of them paid except one man, and the storekeeper brought suit against him. Banking would be a soft sunp if we could keep books like that."—Indianapolis Journal.

LONG TERM IN PRISON

tems of the Government.

A most curious case, showing how the take on confusing shape, has just come to nineteen years been confined in jall at the expense of the nation has during all these years been in receipt, or intended receipt, of a considerable sum of money from the same nation. It is because the man fought in the great war that the complication was made possible. At least, his services in battle were responsible in part for the situation. It once occurred to the same man that, after having fought the good fight for fredom and unification, it might be the graceful thing for the country to recognize his worth by a monetary consideration, so he put in an application for a pension, it was allowed, and the man's name was written on the book of fame, after which he was entitled to dollars. Shortly following this period another man passed on to the great beyond under circumstances which the coroner's jury considered called for the trying of somebody on a capital punishment charge. It so happened that the pensioner was the person fixed upon as the active agent assisting the earthly exit of the decensed. Although the pensioner stoutly multitained his innocence, the proof was so strong as to lead the jury to a verdict of guilty, and the committing judge to a sentence of life imprisonment. This was in the year 1889, and for nineteen years the prisoner worked out his destiny the bars. At the conclusion of this time the mar who had committed the murver took to his last bed, and it occurred to him to make a confession. So the pensioner is free now. But he still has truchles. There are some thousands of dellars in pension money which the wardens have failed to turn over to him, and he is obliged to sue for their recovery. Besides, there are the wasted almeten years because of the implied, judicial faith in the lifailibility of circumstantial evidence.—San Francisco Call. expense of the nation has during all these police are drawn up on either side as the train goes by:
At every station an army of cooles are at work some time before the great occasion, cleaning and garnishing, while all along the line engines are forbidden to whistle and beils to ring. At whatever hour the train passes the stationmaster has orders to be on duty himself to give the "line clear" and lock the polius, and see that all shanting has been stopped. With extraordinary occumony is the Viceroy received. The Nawab of Junagarh last year received him in a solid silver car, preceded by painted elephants, prancing horses, and two rhinoceroses harnessed and mounted.—Answers.

COALING WARSHIPS AT SEA. Experiments in England With an

American Invention, When the reserve squadron has finished

is present cruise the battleship Trafalgar will carry out a series of experiments for will carry out a series of experiments for the purpose of testing a new invention for coaling ships at sea, one of the most difficult problems in connection with mod-ern mayal warfare. At the present time the means of coaling a warship, except in sheltered water or by the wharfside, are so extremely cumbersome and diffi-cult, especially in rough weather, that it takes considerable time to ship even a small quantity of fuel, the result being that coaling at sea is only carried out-during an emergency or on very rare of luring an emergency or on very rare of

Mr. Spencer Miller, a New York engineer, has, hewever, invented an ingenious apparatus which overcomes this difficulty, and which is said to be capable of auptiving a vessel with coal at the rate of forty tons an hour. The apparatus consists of a large square most that has been fitted in the fore part of the steamship Muriel, and from the top of which a steel cable, known as the cableway, will catend to the quarterdeck of the Trafalgar, while the collier is being towed astern at a speed of about ten knots per hour. The bags of coal will be missed to the masthead by means of a lift working on raffs that are on the sides of the mast, and on a platform, where the cableway joins the mast, four men will be stationed to switch off the bags by means of cranics, and lift them on to the cable, along which they will be conveyed to the warship's deck. In coaling at sea the great difficulty is how to cope with the pitching and rolling of the two vessels. If they roll and pitch toward each other the bags of coal are usually flung into the water, while if they roll away the cable is liable to snap. The question for the inventor, therefore, is how to obtain sufficient elasticity to prevent either of these mishaps.—London Telegraph. Mr. Spencer Miller, a New York engi-